The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Vol. 14. SATURDAY, October 5, 1799. No. 6

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

The Male White Inhabitants COMPOSING the 7th Company of the 2d Regiment of the ALLEGHENY COUNTY MILITIA, commanded by captain *John Reed*—are desired to meet at the house of *Jeremiah Sturgeon* at the sign of the Cross Keys—on Saturday the 5th of October at three o'clock in the afternoon—to elect a Lieutenant to said company.

PRESLEY NEVIL—*Brigade Inspector.*

September 25th—1799.

At a court of Common Pleas held at Greensburg, for the County of Westmoreland, the second Monday of September, the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine. Present, *John Baird, James Barr, William Jack and John Irwin*, Esquires, judges of the same Court, &c.

ON the petition of Patrick Dougherty, an insolvent Debtor, to the Court of Common Pleas, for the said County, praying for the benefit of the Laws made for the relief of such persons, and subjoining a list of his Creditors and effects on oath. The Court appoint the first Monday of November next, for hearing the Petitioners and his Creditors, and direct that notice of his application be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette, & in the Farmer's Register, of Greensburgh three weeks in each, the last of which shall be at least two weeks before the time of hearing. By order of the Court.

THOMAS HAMILTON, Proth'y.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh on Saturday the 12th of October next, the following described property, viz.

One Tract of Land of 250 acres, being part of a tract of 400 acres, warranted in the name of Andrew Potter, being part of a tract on which James Quigley is settled, on Watson's run near Cuffewago, bounded by lands of John Quigley, &c. Taken in execution as the property of A. W. Foster, at the suit of James Sample, Esq.

Two Lots of Ground situate in the Borough of Pittsburgh on Liberty street, viz. No. F. sixty feet in front on Liberty street, and extending to Brewery alley in depth 110 feet, bounded by said street, lot No. G. Brewery alley, &c —also Lot No. H. 60 feet in front on Liberty street, and extending 110 feet to Brewery alley, bounded by said street and alley, and lots No. I and G. Taken in execution as the property of Wm. Larwill, at the suit of Lenton and Agnew, assee, of James Sample, Esq. late sheriff.

Five Tracts of Land north west of the Allegheny river, in District No. 8, held by improvements in the following names—John Young, 430 acres, Charles M'Clutchey, 270 acres, John Kerr, 304 acres, Dominick M'Donald, 357 acres, Charles M'Clutchey, 400 acres. Taken in execution as the property of Alexander Denniston, at the suit of Daniel Reese.

One Lot of Ground in the Borough of Pittsburgh, No. 326, on which there is a brick house erected, situate between Third and Fourth streets, bounded by Lots No. 305 and 307 — Taken in execution as the property of John M'Name, at the suit of William Gray.

One undivided moiety of a Lot of Ground in M'Kee's Port, containing in the whole 14 acres and 54 perches, together with the brewery, distillery, stills, still vessels, brewery vessels, horse mill, &c. Taken in execution as the property of John Reed, at the suit of Gabriel Blakeney, for the use of John M'Donald.

Two hundred and thirty acres of land on Street's run, adjoining lands of William Walker and others. Taken in execution as the property of John Reed, at the suit of Gabriel Blakney, for the use of John M'Donald.

A certain Tract of Land situate on the south side of the Monongahela river, about three miles above Pittsburgh, containing 324 acres and 124 perches, with the allowance for roads, except four 63 acres already sold and laid off in Lots, No. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5 and 6, bounded by the Monongahela river, and land of Charles South and others. Taken in execution as the property of John Garden, at the suit of Jeremiah Barker.

Two several Tracts of Land on the north side of the Allegheny river, about eleven miles from Franklin, containing 300 acres each, held by settlement by John and Thomas Bullion. Taken in execution as the property of John Garden, at the suit of Jeremiah Barker, assignee of Sam. S. Mahon.

One Tract of Land situate on the margin of Lake Erie above Presqu'isle, containing 400 acres, surveyed on warrant in the name of Carothers. Taken in execution as the property of William Carson, at the suit of George Barbour, and to be sold by me,

EPHRAIM JONES, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, September 23, 1799.

BY virtue of sundry Writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 5th day of October next, One House and Lot, situate in Noblestown aforesaid; No. 134 with a Kitchen thereto—also one other Lot in said town, with the appurtenances. Taken in execution as the property of Richard Kellum, at the suits of John Woodrow and George Williams, and to be sold by me

Ephraim Jones, Sheff.

20th September 1799.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS there has been a report circulated, that I have relinquished standing a poll for the Commissioner's Office at the ensuing Election—I take this method of informing my friends and the public, that I am none of those who put my hand to the plough and look back: If then it is their choice to support me, I am ready to serve them with pleasure.

STERLING JOHNSTON.

25th September—1799.

To the Freemen of Allegheny County.

Gentlemen,

I am induced to offer myself a Candidate for the office of COMMISSIONER, *at the next Election, I therefore take the liberty of soliciting your votes for that office.*

I am your obedient servant,

Nathaniel Plumer.

St. Clair township, Allegheny county, Sept. 20.

1500 Dollars,

WAS delivered to the post-master here, in the post office, on the evening of Tuesday the 27th past, a letter directed to Mr. John Muir, merchant, in Baltimore, containing two Alexandria bank notes, No. 4320, favor of William Taylor, and dated 30th April, 1798, for one thousand dollars, and No. 4511, favor of John P. Pleasants, and dated 10th December, 1793, for five hundred dollars; which letter has been suppressed in a post office, and the bank notes taken out, as the public mail was neither stopped, molested nor robbed.

Bankers and merchants are particularly requested to watch the circulation of said notes and stop them: and any person giving such information as will lead us to our money, shall have five hundred dollars reward, and no questions asked.

WILSON & SWANN.

Fredericksburgh, Virginia, 9th September, 1799. } 3m.

☞ All Printers in the United States, are requested to publish the above, and we will pay.

W. & S.

Fredericksburgh, 12th Sept. 1799.

BY an advertisement published last Tuesday, by Messrs. Wilson and Swan, it may be inferred that bank notes were delivered to me to the amount of 1500 dollars; and the whole tenor of the advertisement seems to be an attempt to throw an obloquy on my character.—The following statement of facts, which I can support by testimony, will at once remove the imputation of my receiving money, and the villanous attempt at calumniating my character by their unjust publication.

Mr. Swann, of the house of Wilson and Swann came to the post office between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock on the evening of the 27th ult and he delivered me a letter. I asked him if it was double, he replied it was; I then took it and put it in the mail in his presence (as he staid some considerable time after the delivery of the letter) which mail was regularly put up with the others, as usual, and sent from this office.

How Messrs. Wilson and Swann came by their information that the letter was suppressed, and bank notes taken out, I leave the public to decide.

WILLIAM WIATT.

☞ Those Printers in the United States who publish Messrs. Wilson and Swann's advertisement, will be so obliging as to insert the above, and apply for payment to W. W.

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Pittsburgh for the County of Allegheny, the first Monday of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, before the Hon. Alexander Addison, Esquire, President, and his Associates, Judges of the same Court.

ON the petition of John Reed, a prisoner in the jail of the said county, praying to be discharged according to the provisions of the acts of assembly made for the relief of insolvent debtors. The Court order, that the said prisoner be brought before them at Pittsburgh on the first Monday of December next, that his petition and his creditors may be then heard—and direct that notice of his application be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette three weeks, the last of which shall be at least fifteen days before the time of hearing.

JAMES BRISON, Proth'y.

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Pittsburgh for the County of Allegheny, the first Monday of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine—before the Hon Alexander Addison, Esquire, President, and his Associates, Judges of the same Court.

ON the petition of James Bell, a prisoner in the jail of the said county, praying to be discharged according to the provisions of the acts of assembly made for the relief of insolvent debtors. The Court order, that the said prisoner be brought before them at Pittsburgh, on the first Monday of December next, that his petition and his creditors may be then heard—and direct, that notice of his application be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette three weeks the last of which shall be at least fifteen days previous to the time of hearing.

JAMES BRISON, Proth'y.

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Greensburgh, for the county of Westmoreland, the second Monday in September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine. Present, John Baird, William Jack, and John Irwin, Esquires, Judges of the same Court.

ON the petition of Benjamin Huff, an insolvent debtor, to the Court of Common Pleas for the county aforesaid, praying for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of such persons. The Court appoint the first Monday in November next for hearing the petitioner and his creditors, and direct that notice of the time and place of such hearing be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette three successive weeks, the last of which shall be at least fifteen days before the time of hearing.

By order of the Court;

For THOMAS HAMILTON, Proth'y

ROBERT SHIELDS.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

at the house of John Thompson, tavern keeper, in Plum township, on Friday the 12th of October next, at 12 o'clock.

SUNDRY ARTICLES *the property of Samuel Dearman, attached by James Seeds, consisting of 150 acres of Land, a number of tanned and green Hides, four acres of Corn in the ground, one Horse, and one stack of Rye.*

Due attendance and reasonable credit will be given by

John M'Masters, Wm. M'Elroy, John Johnston, } *auditors.*

September 20, 1799.

To the Citizens of the Western Country.

Fellow Citizens,

YOU are called upon by the constitution to exert your rights on an important occasion, to elect a Chief Magistrate for the State. I am sorry to say, we are improperly agitated on the subject—to enquire into the characters and abilities of the candidates, and to adopt the best, is the duty of us all; but illiberality, rage and invective has taken place of calm and candid investigation.

We have a government under which we live free and happy. Who is oppressed, or who aggrieved under it? I believe none. Could it be changed for the better? I believe not. We should therefore elect into office men attached to the government, and who would take pleasure in its support. James Ross and Thomas M'Kean are both men of respectable abilities and character—were they equally attached to our government, I should congratulate the state on the election of either; but unfortunately that is not the case. Judge M'Kean is not a friend to our general government, and is probably too much attached to the specious, though dangerous and unjust politics of France—he is haughty and austere in his manners, and rather too far advanced in life to take upon him the active and important duties of Governor. James Ross is a friend to the government, uninfluenced by foreign politics, affable and agreeable in his manners, in the prime of his life, and (which ought to weigh with us) is an inhabitant of this Western Country—all his interests and connections are here—let us therefore elect JAMES ROSS. This is the advice of a man who neither wishes or expects any office or appointment, one who lives by his farm in Allegheny county.

P. Q.

Foreign Intelligence.

TURIN, JUNE 20.

YESTERDAY a courier from F. M. Suwarrow arrived here for our commandant Gen Kaim with the following dispatch: "Dear General! March immediately against Coni, whither I will send you a reinforcement of 10,000 men. Besiege that fortress and take it. Meantime I pursue the remains of Moreau's army, who has retreated into the Genoese." Hereupon Gen. Kaim put immediately 300 waggons in requisition, and was preparing to break up.

PARIS, July 12.

The last accounts from Italy render it impossible to doubt of the unfortunate situation of our armies. Macdonald lost, from the 17th to the 20th, an incredible number of men, and Moreau is driven back to Genoa, where a scarcity of every necessary prevails. The consequences are incalculable. The coasts from Leghorn to Toulon are covered with 36 English ships of the line, which have taken, near Toulon, three French frigates and a cutter, that were coming from Egypt, and had been 45 days on the passage. On the 20th the English sent a cartel to Genoa, to land the crews of these ships, from 1000 to 1200, on condition that they shall not serve against the allies.

PRAGUE, July 5.

Prince Ferdinand of Wirtemberg set out from hence yesterday, to meet the third Russian auxiliary corps of 36,000 men, whose first and second divisions of 16,000 men passed through Olmutz on the 26th and 28th ult. and the 1st inst. and will arrive here on the 8th. The remainder of that corps goes thro Neutitschein to the Upper Palatinate. They are all fine healthy and warlike fellows, inured to toils, and easily satisfied. The court of Vienna has raised their trifling pay by one creutzer, besides 2 pounds of bread and 1 oat-meal. They want but little money in country, where every thing is given them this. It is not certain whether this new a will act on the Rhine, or in Switzerland.

COLOGNE, July 8.

By letters from Belgium it appears, that country is menaced with new troubles, some troops of insurgents have already appe in different parts. The conscription has m contributed to foment disorder and discont a great number of the young people subject t either took flight, or hid themselves; others thered in bodies, and disarmed the Gensdarm

RAVENNA, June 1.

Yesterday Bologna surrendered to the Austr and the French Commandant and garrison 500 men were made prisoners. This intellige is confirmed from Ferrara, because an Aust Commissary went to Bologna, sent for ge Kienau. The first column of the fresh Rus corps, marched from Ferrara to Bologna, w ther the remainder was to follow them.

LOWER ELBE, July 20.

Armies of Italy.—The Vienna Court Gaz of the 16th instant, contains the capitulatio Bologna, against which place general K had made those movements detailed in our The ordinary Vienna Court Gazette of the contains only long details of the battles from 17th to the 20th, which prove, that inst wounded and prisoners Macdonald lost in period, 17,266 men including 4 generals, 8 lonels, 502 staff and other officers, & whi the Austro-Russians, combined, lost 3 gene 149 staff and other officers, 4776 men in k and wounded. By this immense slaughter, w chiefly decided the fate of Italy, it appears the French must have fought with more desp tion than military prudence.

Against the remains of Macdonald's arm 16,700 men, at the utmost, above 30,000 A 10 Russians are now marching—and genera nau, who entered Bologna on the 30th ult that place the next day, with his advan guard of 23,000 men to enter Tuscany, a having taken, near Bologna, three chests w Roman coins, and some hundreds of wagg with baggage, ammunition and precious eff destined for Paris.

Prince Sulkowski, who was supposed to h arrived at Vienna with official intelligence fresh victories over Gen. Moreau, brought above details of the former actions. But if consider the rapid motion of the armies, it is to be wondered at that official details were received in Vienna, of the battles which m direct letters & newspapers from Italy annou to have been fought between F. M. Suwarr and Gen. Moreau, from the 27th to the 3 ult. in consequence of which the latter ret by the narrow defile of Rochetta, towards noa, whither F. M. Suwarrow has already proclamations, to announce his near appro for its speedy delivery. Some letters state reau to be on his retreat to Nice, which will find extremely difficult.

Our private letters from Pavia to the 4th from Verona to the 5th July, say that after total defeat of Moreau, with the loss on his of 10,000 men taken prisoners, 6 generals several thousand in killed and wounded, the periallists entered Genoa. But this account h ever probable, wants official confirmation. strong confirmation (these letters add) is detache secure the districts of Florence.

In the armies of Switzerland, nothing had curred, except demonstrations and reinfo ments on both sides.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 20

After his defeat before D'acre, Buonap sent one of his most confidential officers to C with orders for the commandant to send him mediately all the troops he could spare. latter answered it was impossible to weaken force, being threatened on all sides by supe numbers, and having much to do to keep people of Cairo in subjection. Receiving reply, Buonaparte ordered the commandan Cairo, and all his garrison, to join him—bu officer charged to carry this order, seemed confident of the utter impracticability of advan through Palestine, where the Turks occup most all the passages. This circumstance c the highest consternation in the French arm

---

American Intelligence

BRISTOL, (Penn.) Sept. 14.

An affair of honor took place on Thursd the neighbourhood of the military encamp near this town, between Captain Johnston Lieut. Sharp, paymaster. The cause of d ence is said to have arisen the preceding ev and variously stated. The parties met a noon on Thursday, the former attende Lieut. Potts, the latter by Capt. Henry, a surgeon. The distance 12 yards, the first each was without effect. Capt. Johnston' served his second fire. Mr. Sharp's fire was without effect. Capt. Johnston's fi fire took place entering the right breast on penetrating the lungs, instant death was the sequence. Mr. Sharp's remains were int yesterday afternoon. The parties conce have left the state.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

SINCE Mr. ROSS has been fixed upon as the next Governor of this State, his opponents have laboured with incessant malignity to defeat his Election, by circulating in the Newspapers, in Hand-bills, and in Pamphlets, every Falsehood and Calumny which party-spirit, or personal enmity could suggest. They boldly assert that Mr. ROSS is an open Reviler of Religion; a Deist; an Atheist; a Speculator; a Landjobber; an active Agent in exciting the Western Insurrection; and that in Public life he has been altogether under Foreign Influence. These Charges will have no effect where Mr. ROSS is known; but as a great portion of those who are interested in the Choice of the Chief Magistrate, are not personally acquainted with this Gentleman, it cannot be amiss for one who has known him intimately from early life, to state his real Character and Conduct, in all the points where these anonymous Slanderers have attempted to attack him.

1—As to Religion.

Mr. Ross received an early, a liberal, and a religious education from his parents, who were themselves of exemplary piety. Several of his preceptors are now among the most respected Presbyterian Divines. One of them,* greatly eminent for his learning and piety, has been the close neighbour and intimate friend of Mr. Ross ever since he began to practice the law in the western country—he has lived in the habits of familiar intercourse with him—visits his family, and although not always of opinion with him on political subjects, is now among his firmest supporters at the next election. So are also the great body of the Clergy in the western country, who are well acquainted with Mr. Ross, several of them having been his school-fellows. Would these men act thus, would they even associate, or visit with Mr. Ross (as they constantly have done) if he was known, or thought to be, an Atheist, a Deist, or a Reviler of Religion? So far from this, it is well known, that he has uniformly expressed a great respect for Religion and its Ministers; that he has always been among the most active to promote the regular establishment of Clergymen, of his own denomination, in the towns where he has lived; that he contributes regularly and liberally, to the support of Religious Worship, and that he was among the first men in the United States, to condemn the French Revolutionists for their profane and impious attacks upon the Christian Religion.—His associations in private and public life, have been very extensive, and neither among his associates abroad or his neighbours at home, has he ever been heard to speak otherwise than with respect for the Religion, in which he was educated, and with the most marked abhorrence of the infamous abuse which has been published against it by *Paine* and others: Those who reproach such a man, as being a contemner of Religion, must be willing themselves to take Paine's Age of Reason, as their *Confession of Faith.*

2—Speculation and Landjobbing.

So far from deserving censure on this score it is an absolute fact that Mr. Ross never owned Certificates of any description; nor Scrip, nor Bank Stock, nor Army Warrants, or Public Securities of any kind, in his life; neither has he ever been engaged in taking out Warrants for Vacant Lands, or dealing in that kind of real Property, which is called Landjobbing. His purchases (with one exception) have been of Titles secured by others, thinking it better to pursue his profession, and buy from those who had taken up more lands than they wished to retain. The exception alluded to is, his purchase of several valuable tracts of land on the Ohio River, at the public sale of the lands of the United States where we all know the price cannot be less than two dollars per acre. This surely was not censureable; or if it is so, what must be said of the Chief Justice M'KEAN's purchasing at the Pennsylvania sales, in Philadelphia, thrice the quantity of Mr. Ross, for less than half the money. This estate, which is in the neighbourhood of the Ohio, he still holds, together with a greater number of unimproved tracts of land in other parts of the state, than ever Mr. Ross held.—This never ought to be offered as an objection against either of the men. They both bought what was offered in the open market, to the highest bidder, where there was no dispute, and I never heard it alledged that either has obtained any portion of his property unfairly.

Instead of acting the part of an unfeeling speculator, it is well known that Mr. Ross, after agreeing with some gentlemen of Philadelphia, for valuable lands they held on the Juniata, found that those lands had been settled and improven by a number of industrious Germans, who had never heard of these old titles He generously assured them he would reliquish his bargain in their favour; and he actually gave them a recommendation to the owners, advising them to let these innocent men have the land on which they had settled, at a lower price than he had bought it, which has since been carried into effect by his interposition——So much for the charges of Speculation and Landjobbing.

3—Misconduct relative to the Insurrection.

IT has been asserted that he was present at a meeting in Pittsburgh, of one of the opposition committees, in September 1791, and that he gave countenance to their violent measures. At the time of that meeting, Mr. *Ross* was in Pittsburgh, on his return from one of the courts; so were the gentlemen of the bar, who had been on the circuit. It was understood that Mr. *Gallatin*, who was then pushing himself into public life, would make a great speech in the committee. Every body went to hear the French Patriot's speech, for it was then alledged in his praise, that he was a true Frenchman—The Inspector and Collector of the Revenue, all the friends of government, as well as its enemies, crowded to the scene of action, and Mr. *Ross* among the rest. They were all witnesses of Mr. *Gallatin's* "POLITICAL SIN," as he calls it—but it is utterly false, that Mr. *Ross* gave any approbation, assistance, or co-operation to the committee. He neither framed nor suggested any of the measures or resolutions, at that or any other meeting, at any time during the opposition. It is, however, further asserted, that he countenanced the opposition to the laws, by declaring that he would advocate any cause, against any Excise Officer for nothing, and defend any man gratis, who would kill an Excise Officer. This charge is evidently very unlike the general tenor of Mr. *Ross's* conversation. It has been traced carefully to the very foundation; and when the Judges of the Supreme Court were in the Western Country last Spring, the incident, which, when distorted, has given rise to this calumny, was explained, and related in all its circumstances to the Judges, by the most clear and unimpeachable testimony of witnesses, actually present, at all that was said or done by Mr. *Ross*. His speech and behaviour were not only blameless, but contained a severe reproof to the Rioters, for the dark, disguised outrages which had been offered to the Public Officers, in the execution of the laws; it is pleasing to add, that this testimony of Mr. *Ross's* perfect innocence, came from those well known to be friendly to Mr. *M'Kean's* election; and, therefore, every doubt, as to colouring, party, or interested views is out of the question. It would be strange, indeed, that Mr. *Ross* should have been engaged in the opposition councils, and yet never have appeared, except at one meeting, and then only as a spectator. That all his connections and friends were opposed to the violence and opposition against the laws, and that his talents and influence should not have been able to seduce any of them from their duty. But above all it is incredible that the government of the United States should trust one of the disaffected, as a Commissioner, to extinguish the disturbances—Yet Mr. *Ross* was appointed by Gen. *Washington* as one of the three for that purpose. Every body knows that he was active and successful, beyond expectation, in that business. His moderation, knowledge of the people and of the country—his industry and perseverance contributed greatly to prevent things coming to extremities. His brother Commissioners, the Executive of the United States, and the People of the Western Country entertained the highest value and respect for his services, on that memorable occasion—*and it has been reserved for his political opponents, to discover on the eve of a popular Election, that this man excited or contributed to encourage an Insurrection, which he was the most zealous and resolute to oppose and suppress.*

4.—His Public Conduct, under Foreign Influence

THIS charge might be alledged against most other men, with more chance of success, than against Mr. *Ross*. It has never been supposed that his opinions either in private or public life, were ever under the influence of any body.—They are emphatically and notoriously his own. Few men can be found more capable of discerning the true interests of his country—none, more independent or industrious in pursuing them.—His attachments, his interests, and his honor are strongly tied to Pennsylvania. He is not only a native of the state, but is descended from parents who were both born in, and whose connexions still live in different parts of it. He is held in high estimation where he lives—he has been twice elected by the Legislature of the State, as a Senator of the United States. It ought to be recollected that the Legislature have elected him since all the occurrences happened, which are now alledged as objections. Since his appointment to the Senate, he has, by assiduity and application to books and business, acquired great and deserved weight in that body, and as a proof of this we find that he has actually been made President of the Senate, in the absence of the Vice President of the United States—Upon enquiry it will be found, that he has never associated himself with Foreign Ministers or their Agents; but, on the contrary, has invariably declined, not only their acquaintance, but even their entertainments, confining himself to the society of his own countrymen. Who can be found more forward than him in detecting and exposing the corrupt practices of Foreigners? Was it not he that came forward against Mr. BLOUNT, and had him expelled from the Senate, for his intrigues with a Foreign Minister? Was it not he, who first proposed and advocated a publication of the Dispatches from our Ministers in France, which displayed the corrupt and hostile views of that government upon ours? In one word, where is the man so little connected or associated with Foreigners, or that is bolder or firmer in asserting the honor and Independence of our own country? To accuse such a man of Foreign Influence, without adducing a single fact to support it, is as absurd, as it is wicked.

These remarks are written by one who well knows the truth and the correctness of everything here stated; who has a very sacred regard for the Christian Religion himself; who never held, and whose pursuits forbid a wish to hold any appointment in the gift of the Governor, and who entertains a much higher respect for the Chief Justice, than most of those who will vote for him as Governor. Nothing has been said in vindication of the one, which is not strictly and honestly true; and not a syllable in prejudice of the other. The author pledges himself to the public for the truth and the candour of the statement, and leaves them to judge, as they ought for themselves.

It is daily lamented by all good citizens, that the best and the ablest of our statesmen are traduced in public papers, by the violent abuse and invective from unknown hands. These are the deadly weapons which Crime and Vice, and disappointed Ambition employ against Public Virtue. Among a free, and well informed people, this kind of attack should be repelled with horror and execration; but as long as any are disposed to listen and believe, or even to doubt, it cannot be improper to write truth, or wipe away unmerited aspersions from a fair character.

A Pennsylvanian.

* *The Reverend* JOHN M'MILLAN,

AT a Meeting of a Numerous and Respectable Body of the Citizens of Pittsburgh, on Tuesday the first October, the foregoing ADDRESS *was publicly read, and maturely considered, when it was Unanimously Resolved, That the same should be circulated for the Consideration of the Electors, at the ensuing* ELECTION, *as repelling with Candour, Decency and Truth of statement, the unjust attacks that have been made upon our Respectable and well-tried Townsman JAMES ROSS. In TESTIMONY whereof we have hereunto subscribed our Names.*

John Gibson
Steel Semple,
John Scull,
Peter Shiras,
John Wilkins,
John Irwin,
Robert Callender,
Henry Wolf,
George Adams,
John Reed,
G. Stuart,
H. Magee,
Samuel Creigh,
Evan Cissna,
James Bracken,
John Nevill,
Cunningham S. Semple,
Anthony Beelen,
Andrew Robinson,
William Cecil, sen.
A. M'Laughlin,
James Anderson,
Isaac Craig,
William Davis,
Thomas Bracken,
W. Woods,
James G. Heron.
Peter Shiras, jun.
John Cissna,
Samuel Gordon,
J. Robinson,
John Darragh,
Henry F. Creton,
Walter Clark,
O Ormsby,
J. B. Clow,
William Diehl,
E. Denny,
Presley Nevill,
Thomas O'Neal,
Benjamin Cummins,
Samuel M'Cormick,
Wm. Deal,
Wm. Irwin,
Samuel Maghee,
David Hoge,
Archibald Darragh,
Neal Darragh,
Gabriel Dubac,
Timothy Murphy,
Jacob Hamsher,
James Brison,
David Davis,
Alexander Addison,
Walter Clark,
Joseph Haigh,
Philip O'Hara,
George Stevenson,
Wm. Steele,
Thomas Cecil,
I. D. Williams,
Jesse Barker,
John Davidson,
Wm. Cunningham,
Andrew Willock,
Peter Mowry,
Thomas Magee,
Charles Forgett,
Alexander Wills,
Robert Campbell,
Jeremiah Barker,
Peter A. M'Dowell,
Joshua Cook,
Joseph Bracken,
Wm. Dunning,
James Sharp,
John Barclay,
Isaac Gregg,
Nath. Bedford,
John Wrenshall,
John Hamsher,
James Blashford,
Philip Mowry,
James Lyon,
John Ormsby,
Thomas Vaughan,
Henry Ryland,
James Carson,
James Chambers,
Thomas Crabb,
Robert Giffin,
George Shiras,
John Whelan,
James Patterson,
Robert Simpson,
Wm. Cogan,
J. Park,
James Robinson,
Abner Barker,
Joseph Mahon,
Edward Day,
John Smith,
Charles Cecil,
John Carson,
Wm. Herd,
James Wills,
Wm. Sands,
Jeremiah Sturgeon,
Robert Magee,
Mordecai M'Donald,
Matthias Evans,
Andrew M'Intire,
Wm. Gray,
Sam. S. Mahon,
David Evans,
Joseph M'Colloch,
Wm. Cecil, jun.
James Morrison.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Mr. Scull

I AM pleased that a correspondent in your paper, No. 183, has examined Mr. M'Kean's speeches as nearly, in the Convention of 1789 as possible as his proof is founded on records unlikely to be contradicted nor denied. But, though your correspondent has not gone far enough I will not, supplying his deficiency imitate the example of Mr. M'Kean's friends towards Mr. Ross. I will not rest on his loose opinions, his rude insolence of manners, his arrogant vanity, his contempt of the poor, as if poverty were synonymous with villainy, nor his supposed inefficacy, and known advocation of the rights of nobility. I will not remind the settler of Judge M'Kean's notorious (and till controuled by the present Judges, successful) exertions to debar all claim to lands from settlement. Nor will I remind the people of this country of their long acquaintance with Mr. Ross, their certainty of his steady access to him without a haughty reception, and his acquaintance with their wants and wishes. I mean only to say a few words on another pretension to merit which Mr. M'Kean's friends have very imprudently advanced.

Mr. M'Kean is said to be a Federalist and supporter of the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. M'Kean was a Federalist and supporter of the Constitution of the United States: and Mr. Findley and Mr. Smilie will long remember the four small-beer rebukes he gave them in the Convention for their Antifederalism. How they and he are now on better terms will be discovered in Mr. M'Kean's progress from notorious Federalism to notorious Antifederalism.

Mr. M'Kean having been long Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, and never under-rating his services had long been quarrelling with the Assembly for not augmenting his wages. When the Constitution of the United States appeared, he saw an opportunity of being employed by more liberal masters: for he never dreamt that there was another man in the United States to be compared with him as a Chief Justice. Mr. M'Kean was besides possessed of a considerable sum in certificates. The Federal Constitution opened to him a prospect of payment at PAR.—Here were two strong motives to Federalism, the hope of being Chief Justice of the United States, and the hope of receiving twenty shillings in the pound, hard cash, with interest; and with these hopes who would not have supported the Federal Constitution, and abused Mr. Findley, Mr. Smilie and all its opponents?——Well, the Constitution was adopted; but alas! Mr. Jay was found to be Chief Justice of the United States. Mr. M'Kean took care to speak with sufficient disrespect of Mr. Jay as in comparison with him a mere boy who knew nothing of law. But the government of the United States did another evil thing. Congress refused to fund certificates at twenty shillings in the pound. Mr. M'Kean, as he had done before against the assembly of Pennsylvania, now raised the cry of injustice, iniquity, villains, rascals, scoundrels, &c. &c. against Congress. He flew to his friend Mr. Dallas, and got him to draw up a remonstrance for him, and convening a number of speculators (to share the expences) got them to adopt Dallas's remonstrance as a memorial from the public creditors, and away he went to Congress to have the funding system made yet heavier than it is, and his and all the speculators debt and interest funded at twenty shillings in the pound. But bad as Congress may be thought, it was not so bad as Mr. M'Kean would have had it. The eloquence of Mr. Dallas, and the sweet persuasive manners of Mr. M'Kean could not induce Congress to come up to the wishes of the public creditors, and the public debt was funded on the more economical plan of Mr. Hamilton.

This was another disappointment to Mr. M'Kean, and with many would have produced Antifederalism at once, and open war against the Constitution and Administration of the United States. But the Chief Justice of Pennsylvania had more prudence. Mr. Jay might die, or his long services and great talents might transfer him to another station; and surely (said Mr. M'Kean to himself,) after him I must be Chief Justice of the United States. He still, therefore, retained his federalism, and never courted the people. In this temper he met the Convention for the Pennsylvania Constitution, and who was a greater Aristocrat than Mr. M'Kean? In this temper as an Elector of Pennsylvania he voted for Mr. Adams, and praised him as the best man in the world, and praised his book as the best book in the world. Mr. Jay was elected governor of New-York, and the office of Chief Justice of the United States was again to be filled. Again, however, another man was found for this office, and again Mr. M'Kean was put by. This was no longer to be born; (for you know his Honor's patience is not greater than his modesty,) his hope of preferment from the government of the United States seemed now desperate, and it seemed as reliefs to support the Federal Government, as to wait in an appointment of distributor of stamps under the British government. Mr. M'Kean therefore became a Democrat, declaimed against the Federal government, and came forward as chairman of a town meeting against the British Treaty. He became reconciled to Findley and Smilie and all the men whom he had abused, and as he has persisted and increased (for a third Chief Justice of the United States has been appointed without any notice of him) in his clamours against government; its enemies, much against their will (for they and he hate each other in their hearts,) have been forced by his obstinate pertinacity to support him as a Candidate for Governor.

By any man who knows the character and conduct of Judge M'Kean this statement will not be denied. Judge then whether he, for certain is such as to induce the citizens of Pennsylvania to prefer imbecility, dotage, vanity and arrogance in him, to wisdom, talents, prudence, and mildness of manners in Mr. Ross.

W.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Mr. Scull,

I THINK it would contribute much towards the object of the person, who, under the signature of the FARMER, recommends Mr. Brackenridge for the Assembly, if the author would indulge the public with his name. The piece discovers so much zeal for Mr. Brackenridge's success, and the stile so peculiar, that many are wicked enough to ascribe the piece to old Hugh himself. It is an awkward thing for a man to recommend himself, especially where he is so well known—and as talents and information are only to be esteemed, as they may be well employed, why did not the author tell us of Mr. Brackenridge's former services in the legislature? Does he know that Mr. Brackenridge once represented Westmoreland county, that prior to his election he proposed several things for the advantage of the people in the Western Country, which he promised, if elected, to effect, and when elected voted against them? Or could he not give us information respecting his professional character? These things have been overlooked by the Farmer, for what reasons we may readily suppose. Mr. Brackenridge was at one time a great advocate for the Actual Settlers—companies were formed in opposition to the warrant holders, Mr. Brackenridge was consulted, and directed their progress, was employed in several actions by the settlers, and suddenly gave up their business, when the Population Company gave him 1000 dollars, and had the hopes, and expressed the desire of being concerned for the other Company.

Citizens of Allegheny County, if you approve of such conduct, you have it in your power to be justly represented. I would advise you to look for the man of talents and integrity, if you cannot find them both united in the same person, look for an honest man, and you need fear no injury. I am

A REAL FARMER

AT a meeting of the delegates from the several townships of the county of Cumberland, convened at the Court-house in Carlisle, on Friday the 20th September, 1799.

PRESENT:

From Allen Township.

Christopher Quigley, John Lamb, Andrew Mateer.

Carlisle Town.

John Creigh, George Cart, Samuel A. M'Coskry, Robert Miller, Jacob Hendle, Adam Cope, Samuel Postlethwaite.

Dickinson Township.

Samuel Woods, senior, Thomas Lee, Samuel Weakley, William Line, John Ewing, William Rowan.

E. Pennsborough Township.

Matthias Taylor, David Walker, Andrew Galbraith.

Frankford Township

Joseph Connelly, James Geddes.

Hopewell Township.

Richard Rogers, Robert M'Intire.

Juniata Township.

Meredith Darlington.

Middleton Township.

Jacob Wise, Jacob Wolf, William Clark, Samuel Irwin, Hugh Smith, Robert Blaine.

Mifflin Township.

Walter Bell, Joseph M'Cormick.

Newton Township.

Alexander Sharp, John Gedder, William M'Farlane, Jeremiah M'Kibbon, Thomas Sterrit, Alexander Thomson.

Rye Township.

Patrick M'Naughton, Levi Owen, George Close.

Shippensburgh Township.

John Beymer, David M'Knight.

Southampton Township.

John M'Cune, David Fogglesinger.

Tyrone Township.

Edward Weft, William Linn, David Robb, John Wingart, Philip Ginger.

Westpennsborough Township.

Joseph Showalter, James Carothers, James M'Farlane, John Dunbar, Peter Fishburn.

ALEXANDER SHARP, was unanimously appointed Chairman, and

DAVID M'KNIGHT, Secretary.

The following RESOLUTION was entered into—

RESOLVED, That we will to the utmost of our power, use every honorable means to support the Election of JAMES ROSS, of Pittsburgh, at the next general Election for Governor of this state.——John Ewing and William Rowan, only dissenting.

The following address was then read, and unanimously agreed to.

To the Electors of the County of Cumberland.

YOUR Committee in the discharge of the important trust committed to them by you, have entered into the fairest and fullest enquiry into the characters of the two gentlemen in nomination for Governor, and have submitted to you the result of their investigation.

They consider it as their duty to state to you the reasons which have influenced them in their recommendation, and to endeavour to impress on your minds, the necessity of your individual exertions on this most interesting occasion. At the present alarming period, when one of the most powerful nations in the Universe has denounced the most terrible vengeance against us, and has held out to the world that we are a divided people; that she has numerous friends high in office, powerful and influential among us, it would be folly in the extreme to elect a man as Governor whom she ranks in the number of her friends.—When Spain the humble tool of imperious France has a controversy with the United States respecting boundary, and remains altogether subservient to French Councils and commands, it would be madness to elect the Father-in-law of her minister to govern us. Then indeed it would appear that Talleyrand had declared the truth—That France had powerful friends among us.

The State of Pennsylvania, one of the most powerful of the United States, the centre of the Union, ought to have for her Governor a man firmly attached to the Constitution and Government of the United States, unconnected by foreign alliance—unbiassed by foreign influence—devoted to his own country. Such a man is JAMES ROSS, with attachments exclusively and purely American—possessing the confidence of the friends of the Constitution, and relying on our own citizens.

The Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, possessing great power and patronage, ought to be a man of plain Republican manners—easy of access, that all might approach without the terror of being received with scorn and contempt, or dismissed with reproach and insolence. Such a man is JAMES ROSS, possessing manners truly Republican—His easy, dignified, plain deportment, while it invites access will command respect, equally distant from that overbearing haughtiness which distinguishes the man who is opposed to him, and from that awkward fawning which that man can assume on an approaching election.

The Governor of Pennsylvania should possess a strong understanding, a sound judgment, and a steady mind—Wisdom to discourse, and steadiness to pursue the true interests of his country—He should be an example of temperance, frugality, industry and attention. These qualifications are to be found in a high degree in JAMES ROSS.

JAMES ROSS is the poor man's friend—ever has he been ready to assist with his great and distinguished talents, the cause of the honest poor man unrewarded, ever has his hand been open to relieve his distresses. Having had difficulties on his entrance into the world to encounter, he has been taught to respect the poor. His original obscurity has been objected to him as matter of reproach; it affords to his friends the theme of applause and admiration. The son of an obscure honest farmer, unassisted by a powerful family connexion—unaided by that influence which ever attends wealth, his talents were not left long to remain in obscurity, and the voice of his country has, in a few years, raised him from the plough to the Chair of the Speaker of the Senate of the United States.

Your committee have enquired into the charges that have been made against his moral and political character. Never have the sluices of calumny been more widely opened, a council of slander has been erected, who have with malignant coolness and gloomy malice for months been employed in the fabrication of falsehoods against him, while their sub agents have been industriously propagating the falsehoods forged and manufactured in their workship. These fabrications have been suited to the different tempers and dispositions to which they have been addressed. To the friends of the Constitution he has been represented as the cause of the Western Disturbances—To the poor as a haughty Tyrant—To the wealthy as a man of desperate fortune—To the serious Christian as a scoffer of Religion——The disciples of PAINE and JEFFERSON have called him a Deist; he has been accused of fomenting the Western Insurrection, by the men who created it. The most ample testimonials of the falsehood of these charges have been published. Mr. M'Kean's committee ought to have remembered, and there are those among them should have trembled at the recollection, that Fauchet's Letters are not yet forgotten. It is a fact well known, that the great influence and talents of Mr. ROSS were happily exerted to prevent a civil war and the country from being covered with the blood of neighbours and fellow citizens.

We have traced these slanders to their source & with great truth & confidence can assure you that JAMES ROSS's character is irreproachable. As a Statesman he commands the esteem of all who admire virtue and talent—As a neighbour the regard and affection of all around him. In all his transactions, whether in public or private life, he has sustained the fairest reputation for truth, honour and integrity; and those who possess the best means of information, the daily witnesses of his life and conversation—Those who themselves believing in the doctrines of Christianity, know how to value and prize that belief in others, have furnished the strongest evidence of his faith and belief in the Christian Religion.

Far be it from your Committee to state, that an over-weaning appetite for power has influenced judicial determinations, has ascended the seat of judgment. We believe the administration of Justice is yet pure and uncontaminated. Yet we cannot avoid expressing our dread and apprehension, that at some future period, this temptation should prove too powerful; already we well know it has caused great delay in the business of this county. It is a lamentable truth, that the reason assigned by the Chief Justice for not holding a court of Nisi Prius, for this county this fall, was, that the application for a court was on account of the trial of the Treasurer of Cumberland county, that it was for electioneering purposes, and he would not gratify the applicants. Thus this trial so interesting to the people of this county—this question in which we together with our fellow citizens of Franklin and Mifflin counties may be involved to the amount of thousands, is to be left undecided lest it should interfere with the election of the Chief Justice, and thus another ten thousand pounds of the public monies is to remain in jeopardy, lest a public trial should expose the candidates friends.

Supineness in the friends of the C[onstitution] would be highly criminal—its enemies are busy and active—let us then conjure you, by every thing you hold dear and sacred to turn out at the present election, to encourage all those with whom you are in habits of friendship to accompany you, to rally on that day around the standard of the Constitution.

That the Sovereign Ruler of the Universe may direct you to such choice as will best promote the honour, the interest and the happiness of Pennsylvania, as will tend to unite the energy of the state Government, with the government of the United States, in the pursuit of all necessary measures to preserve us from becoming the tributaries of a foreign nation—of a nation which under the pretence of giving liberty to mankind, has abolished all Religion, has desolated the fairest portion of Europe, has over-run and subjected to a most infamous bondage, her own merciless and bloody tyranny, every country therein possessing a Republican form of Government which has inflicted more individual wretchedness, and caused greater calamities than the world has ever before experienced, and which has menaced our beloved country with vengeance and destruction, unless we relinquish to her the rights of self government, and submit to elect and be governed by those whom she shall dictate to us, is the sincere and fervent prayer of your fellow citizens and friends.

ALEXANDER SHARP, Chairman.
DAVID M'KNIGHT, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, October 5.

General WILLIAM IRVINE, of Carlisle, has written to his brother James, in Westmoreland County, that JAMES ROSS will certainly be elected Governor.

Those calling themselves Republicans, tempted to hold a meeting on Saturday week, at Cannonsburgh, in favour of M'Kean, but they found a majority against him, and did not proceed—on Friday last a meeting of the inhabitants of Cannonsburgh was held on public notice, and duly met, and all but one were for mr. Ross.

By Yesterday's Mail.

TRENTON, September 23.

Captain Butler arrived at Baltimore, in Port Republican, and informs, that the war between TOUSSAINT and RIGAUD, is carried on with the utmost severity—that both have offered a premium for the head of the other—that the former has 9,000 men surrounding the place intending to take it by storm—that Privateers cruize against the vessels of each partizan's adherents, who never give quarter—that TOUSSAINT put 200 mulattoes to death, who had surprised by one of his scouting parties—that a war of extermination appears to be the order of the day in that devoted island.

PHILADELPHIA, September 25.

By translations from several Paris papers in Fenno's Gazette of last evening, it appears the following charges have taken place in the ministry.

Reinhard, minister plenipotentiary in Holland, succeeds Talleyrand, as minister of Exterior Relations.

Robert Lindet, takes the place of Ramel, Financier.

Cambaceres, Ex-conventionalist, is appointed minister of Justice.

Bourdon, commissary of marine at Antwerp, appointed to succeed Bruix, as minister of [illegible]

***For a continuance of the ACTS of CONGRESS, see the half sheet accompanying this paper.

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Pittsburgh for the County of Allegheny, the first Monday of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, before the honourable Alexander Addison, esquire, President, and his associates, Judges of the same Court.

ON the Petition of John Orde, a prisoner in the gaol of said County, praying to be discharged according to the provision of an act of General Assembly, made for the relief of insolvent Debtors.

The Court order, that the said petitioner be brought before them at Pittsburgh, on the first Monday of December next, that his creditors may then be heard, and that notice of his application be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette, three weeks, the last of which, shall be at least fifteen days before the time of hearing.

By the Court,

JAMES BRISON, Prothy.

Ten Dollars Reward.

BROKE out of the Gaol of Allegheny county on Thursday evening the 3d inst. a negro woman SAMUEL alias SARAH JOHNSTON, about 40 years of age, 4 feet 10 inches high, a scar on her left eye-lid, had on a blue and striped short gown, a small round hat, and went without any shoes on.—As she has been accustomed to wear men's apparel, she may change her present dress.

The above Reward will be paid on delivery of her to SAMUEL M'CORD.

October 4, 1799.

The Male White Inhabitants

COMPOSING the 2d Company of the 1st Regiment of the ALLEGHENY MILITIA, commanded by captain [illegible] are desired to meet at the house of [illegible] at the sign of the BUCK—on Saturday the 5th of October at three o'clock in the afternoon, to elect a Lieutenant to said company, vacant by the resignation of PRESLEY NEVIL—By order

September 25th—1799.

IN consequence of the prevailing Fever, the subscribers have respectively removed their Stores and Counting Houses from Philadelphia to the places annexed to their firms, where they have for Sale their usual extensive assortments of

MERCHANDIZE,

in their several branches of business.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS, *by this general arrangement, may procure nearly the same supply of GOODS which the city would have afforded, and may depend also upon safe and convenient accommodations. Letters by post directed to Philadelphia, will be duly received.*

Bickham & Reese	*at the 8 mile stone, Germantown.*
Henry & Boggs	*do.*
David Jackson	*7 mile.*
Seth Craige	*do.*
Peter W. Gallaudet	*below do.*
Mathew Carey	*do.*
Betton & Harrison	*do.*
George Dobson	*do.*
Thomas W. Armat	*do.*
James Stokes	*6 mile*
Kennedy & Lynch	*do.*
Benjamin Harbeson & Son	*below do.*
Potter, Page & Price	*at Gray's Ferry on Schuylkill.*
Meeker, Denman & Co.	*do.*
Samuel Meeker	*do.*
Tagart & Smith	*do.*
Carswell & Jackson	*do.*
William Knox & Co.	*do.*
Neill & Smith	*do.*
Guire & Diehl	*do.*
Hamilton & Son	*do.*
Thomas Lieper & Co.	*do.*
John Davis & Co.	*Upper Ferry on do within 1 mile of do*
E. Fisher and Co.	*Falls of Schuylkill.*
Henry Toland	

September 5, 1799.

WANTED,

Two Journeymen HATTERS.

Enquire of
THOMAS WILSON.

Pittsburgh, September 16, 1799.

Last Notice.

THE *firm of* William Wilson & Co. *of Frankstown, being dissolved since November 1797, by the death of the said Wilson, those having demands against said firm, are again requested to produce their accounts, and those indebted to make immediate payment. Due attention will be paid to such factors or creditors by either of the Executors, or Oliver Ormsby of Pittsburgh.*

OLIVER ORMSBY.
THOMAS WILSON, } *Executors of*
DAVID MEAD, } *the deceased*

September 16, 1799.

Caution.

WHEREAS *the subscriber gave two notes of hand for Twenty Dollars each, to a certain Simon Jones, and whereas the subscriber has paid said notes, but did not take them up, he therefore forwarns all persons from taking an assignment on said notes, as he is determined not to pay them.*

GEORGE M. BENNET.

Allegheny County, Sept. 14, 1799.

Arrived and for Sale, a quantity of Excellent

FINE SALT,

JAMES O'HARA's.

Pittsburgh, May 10, 1799.

General Election.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the freemen living within the County of Allegheny, that an ELECTION will be held at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, and the several Election Districts in said County, on TUESDAY the 8th day of October next, at which those qualified to vote, are to elect,

One fit person for Governor of the State.
Two fit persons for Representatives in the State Legislature.
One fit person as County Commissioner.

Given under my hand this 28th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, and in the twenty fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America

EPHRAIM JONES, Sheriff.

Four Dollars Reward.

TAKE out of the inclosure of William Thompson, in Pitt township, on the 3d of this inst. a brown HORSE, 8 years old, 15 hands and a half high, marked with the saddle.—Whoever takes up said Horse, and delivers him to the subscriber in Pittsburgh, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

WILLIAM DUNNING.

Sept. 15, 1799.

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Greensburgh for the County of Westmoreland, the first Monday in September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine. Present, *John Baird, William James Barr, and John Irwin*, Esquires. Justices of the same court, &c.

Upon the petition of John George Wilkins, an insolvent debtor to the Court of Common Pleas of Westmoreland County, praying for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of such debtors, and subjoining a list of his creditors, and his oath. The Court appoint the first day of November next, for hearing the said petitioner and his creditors, and direct that notice of his application be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette and in the Farmers Register at Pittsburgh, for three weeks successively, the last of which to be at least two weeks before the time of hearing.

By order of Court,

THOMAS HAMILTON, Proth'y.

THE *subscriber has a good Plantation for sale, four miles from Pittsburgh, on the road leading to Philadelphia, containing 330 acres, valuable improvements thereon, 26 acres good meadow. It will be all sold cheap, provided the payments can be made to suit*

William Amberson.

18th September 1799.

A Man who understands the DISTILLING Business—and a good CLERK, both well recommended, will hear of employ by enquiring at this office.

September 17, 1799.

To the Independent Electors of Allegheny County.

I AM a Candidate for the Office of *COMMISSIONER.* I therefore take the liberty of soliciting your suffrages at the ensuing Election for that Office.

JAMES ROBINSON.

West of the Allegheny River, opposite Pittsburgh, Sept. 10, 1799.

CAME *to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Middlesex township, Allegheny county, a Black MARE, about thirteen or fourteen hands high, with a star in her forehead, and had a bell on—The owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges, and take her away.*

James Parks.

September 13, 1799.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC VENDUE,

ON *Saturday the 28th instant, one FERRY FLAT, and two Kentucky BOATS, and one CANOE, all taken adrift on the Ohio, 4 miles above Georgetown—They being advertised according to law, will be sold to defray expences, by me*

Charles Phillis.

September 13, 1799.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS I gave a Note to a certain David Rankin, of Allegheny county, dated in November 1797, for the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, due in November 1799, for a certain Tract of Land, which he was to have laid off for me, but he has never done it—I do therefore forwarn all persons to take an assignment on said Note, as the said Rankin has not complied with his contract, as I will not pay it unless compelled by law.

THOMAS MILES.

September 13, '99. 1.3:

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Pittsburgh, for the County of Allegheny, the first Monday of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, before the honorable Alexander Addison, esquire, President, and his associates, Judges of the same Court.

ON the Petition of James Calhoon, prisoner in the gaol of said County, praying to be discharged according to the provision of the acts of General Assembly, made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors.

The Court order, that the said prisoner be brought before them at Pittsburgh, the first Monday of December next, that his Petition & his Creditors may then be heard, and direct that notice of his application be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette, three weeks, the last of which, shall be at least fifteen days before the time of hearing.

By the Court,

JAMES BRISON, Proth'y.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION situate at the mouth of Jacob's creek, on Youghiogany river, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, containing 295 acres and allowance. There are on the premises a good two story squared log House, an orchard of about 200 bearing apple trees, some peach trees, 15 acres of excellent timothy meadow, and between 30 and 40 acres more of cleared land: upwards of one half of this tract is rich bottom, fit for meadow, greatest part of which may be watered, as beside a good spring at the house, and there are several others on the tract. There is also a very good mill seat—and the creek and river abound with good fish of different sorts.

Also, to be sold with the above, one half part of a Tract of Land, adjoining, containing 148 acres and allowance, of very rich upland.

Sundry other Tracts of Land in Westmoreland and Allegheny counties.

A Tract of Land situate in Ohio county, Virginia, on Whelen creek, about ten miles from the town of Whelen, containing 700 acres.

Indisputable titles will be made. For terms of sale any person wishing to purchase may apply to the subscriber living in Allegheny county, at Braddock's Ford, opposite the mouth of Turtle creek.

GEORGE THOMPSON.

August 1, 1799.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from this post last night, *AMASIAH INGRAHAM*, a prisoner, 30 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, hazel eyes and dark hair, has a scar on his left and a lump over his right eye, and a scar upon his under lip, is a native of New England—had on when he went away a linen vest, a very dirty shirt, a pair of overalls cut off at the ankles, a small low crowned round hat, a pair of mocka sins, and a pair of hand-cuffs on his hands.—Whoever will apprehend said Ingraham and deliver him to the Commanding Officer of this Post, or to any Officer in the service of the U. States, or secures him so that he may be had, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges paid.

EDWARD D. TURNER,
Captain Comdg.

Fort Fayette (Pittsburgh)
Sept. 21, 1799.

To the Independent Electors of Allegheny County.

Gentlemen,

I SOLICIT your suffrages at the next Election for the Office of *COMMISSIONER.*

JOHN JOHNSTON.

Pittsburgh, September 16, 1799.

Donation Lands.

NOTICE is hereby given that claims for DONATION LANDS granted by the State of Pennsylvania to the Officers and Soldiers of the line belonging to the said State in the late war, will be received at the Office of the Comptroller General of said State until the 1st of September next, inclusive, and that the subscribers, authorized by law, will sit as a Board at said Office on every Monday, from ten o'clock in the forenoon until one in the afternoon, to hear and determine all unsatisfied claims already filed, as well as those which may be filed on or before the said first day of September next.

JOHN DONNALDSON, Comptroller.
SAMUEL BRYAN, Register.
PETER BAYNTON, Treasurer.

Department of Accounts of Pennsylvania, May 15, 1799. } tf.

JAMES RIDDLE,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

Market Street, Pittsburgh.

TAKES *the liberty of informing his friends and customers, that he has just received a quantity of the first quality* BOOT LEGS, *whole and half, and other materials in his line, suitable for the present season.*

N. B. Any gentlemen wishing to have Boots water proof, may be supplied at the above shop in the neatest and best manner. *Sept. 17, 1799.*

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber living in the Forks of Yough, Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, some time in June last, a two year old bay Mare, branded on the near shoulder I. B. a natural trotter, with a small star, and one hind foot white. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JAMES APPLEGATE.

September 2, 1799.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living on the waters of Montours and Flaherty's Run, a bay Horse, rising four years old, 15 hands high, shod all round, no brand or mark perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

Allen Means.

Moon township, Allegheny county,
September 3, 1799.

TAKEN up adrift in the Ohio river, eight miles below M'Intosh, a Kentucky Boat, about 40 feet long—also, a Canoe. They were taken up about the latter end of May last. The owner is desired to come, prove property, and pay charges in one month from this date, or they will be sold.

Six Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber living on the Allegheny river, two miles from Pittsburgh, on the 29th of May last, a bay Mare, about 6 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, a slight brand on her near hip with G. R. and a small saddle mark on her back, trots and canters, was shod when she went off Any person who may take up said Mare and delivers her to the subscriber, or gives intelligence so that he may get her again, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable expences, paid by

BENJAMIN HERR.

September 3, 1799.

Special Meeting of the Board.
Lancaster, August 19, 1799.
PRESENT,

Daniel Brodhead, S. G.
John Hall, Secretary,
F. Johnston, R. G. } Of the Land Office.

THE opinion of the attorney general on the claim of Major Joseph Ashton for a new patent for a Donation Tract of Land, viz. Lot 183, in the Second District, to correct errors, being referred by the Governor to the Board of Property—ordered, that at least five weeks notice be given in the Pittsburgh and Lancaster papers, to a certain John Lovely, or any person or persons claiming under him (who, it is alledged, hath improperly obtained a patent for the Land in question under No. 182) to shew cause, if any he or they have, why a new patent should not issue to the said Ashton. The first Monday in October next is appointed for a hearing of said parties.

A true copy.

JOHN HALL, Sec. L. Office.

To be Let or Sold,

And possession given the first of November.

A GRIST MILL and FARM, situate on Street's Run, within half a mile of the Monongahela river, and six miles from Pittsburgh, now occupied by Henry Wolf. For terms apply at the Store of

DENNY AND BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, August 15, 1799.

WILLIAM CHRISTY,

Has just received a fresh supply of

GOODS,

which he will sell at the most reduced prices for Cash, &c.

Pittsburgh, August 10, 1799.

Treasury Department,

MARCH 11, 1799.

Public Notice is hereby given,

Pursuant to the Act of Congress of the 1st day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, entitled "An act making provision for the grants of land appropriated by law for military services, and for the society formed for the purpose of carrying into effect, for the benefit of the Indians, the humane intentions of Congress, for promoting among them the arts of civilization, and for their gradual introduction to the right of property, and the enjoyment of the blessings of peaceful habits, and for the protection of the Frontiers, and for the purpose of propagating the Gospel among the Heathen;" and the Act supplementary to the said recited Act passed on the 2d day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine—to wit,

I.

THAT the tract of Land hereinafter described, namely, 'beginning at the north corner of the seven ranges of townships, running thence fifty miles due south, 'thence by the western boundary of the said ranges due west to the main branch of the Muskingum river; thence up the main branch of said river to the place where the Indian boundary line crosses the same—thence along the said boundary line to the Tuscaroras branch of Muskingum river at the crossing place at Fort Lawrence—thence down the said branch to the point where a line run due west from the place of beginning, will intersect the same; 'then along the line so run to the place of beginning;' has been divided into townships five miles square, and fractional parts of townships; and that plats and surveys of the said townships and fractional parts of townships have been deposited in the offices of the Register of the Treasury and Surveyor General, for the information of all persons concerned,

II.

The holders of such warrants as have been or shall be granted for military services performed during the late war, are required to present the same to the Register of the Treasury, at some time prior to the twelfth day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred, for the purpose of being registered; No registry will however be made of any less quantity than a whole township, or four thousand acres,

III.

The priority of location of the warrants which may be presented and registered in manner aforesaid, prior to the twelfth day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred, will immediately after the said day, be determined by lot, in the mode prescribed by the act first recited.

IV.

The holders of registered warrants, shall on Monday the 19th day of February, in the year 1800, in the order in which the priority of location shall be determined by lot as aforesaid, personally or by their agents, designate in writing at the office of the Register of the Treasury, the particular quarter townships elected by them respectively, and such of the said holders as shall not designate their locations on the said day, shall be postponed in locating such warrants to all other holders of registered warrants.

V.

The holders of warrants for military services sufficient to cover one or more quarter townships or tracts of four thousand acres each, shall at any time after Monday the 19th day of February 1800, and prior to the first day of January 1802, be allowed to register the said warrants in manner aforesaid, and forthwith to make locations therefor on any tract or tracts of land not before located.

VI.

All warrants or claims for lands on account of military services, which shall not be registered and located before the first day of January 1802, are by the supplementary act of Congress herein before recited, passed on the second day of March, 1799, declared to be forever barred.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS William Larwill, of the Borough of Pittsburgh did, on the 20th day of November last, make an assignment of his property unto Gazzam, Taylor and Jones, merchants, of Philadelphia, unto whom he is largely indebted. This is therefore to forwarn all persons against paying any debts due to the said Larwill to any other person than the subscriber residing in Pittsburgh, who is duly authorised to receive the same.

WILLIAM GAZZAM.

Pittsburgh, December 12, 1798.

William Larwill,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends for the generous assistance afforded him since he was put in confinement—his stores having been broke open by night, and his property violently taken away by a certain William Gazzam, who advertises he is authorised to receive debts due me, but it is unfortunate for the said Gazzam, he can produce no account against one person. Larwill, who is disposed to pay his just debts, has a right to receive, as will be seen in the following note that has been obligingly sent him.

Pittsburgh, February 14, 1799.

Pittsburgh, February 9, 1799.

SIR,

HAVING been of your council from the first and acquainted with every transaction relative to what William Gazzam in his advertisement in the Pittsburgh Gazette, calls an *assignment* of your property, we are of opinion that it was not an assignment, but an *agreement* to assign and changed no property, until actual delivery, and even as to what was delivered the property reverted and became vested in you, as the agreement was waived by Gazzam on recurring to his suit, in consideration of withdrawing which the agreement was made; and that now you have a right to retain, or regain, as the case may be, and to recover your debts as if no such agreement had ever taken place.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE.
JAMES MONTGOMERY.
SAM. S. MARION.